

# THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

VOLUME 1.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1852.

NUMBER 16.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER  
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SHACKELFORD & ROWLAND.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy in advance . . . . . \$2 00  
" " six months . . . . . 2 00  
" " at the end of the year . . . . . 3 00

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For the first insertion of one square of fifteen lines or less, one dollar; each continuation twenty-five cents. Longer advertisements charged at the same rate.

One square three months four dollars; one square six months, seven dollars; one square one year ten dollars. Longer advertisements charged at the same rate.

Cass will be required for all kinds of jobs at the time the work is executed.

All persons desiring advertisements inserted in the Messenger, will please hand them in by Wednesday evening of the week they wish them to appear.

All communications on business addressed to the editor must be paid to his attention.

No premium discounting or small allowances are paid, except the option of the editors.

The above rates of subscription and for advertising will be strictly and invariably charged.

Office on Main Street, opposite the "Whicker House," the same occupied for the "Chronicle Office."

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES C. JONES.

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. CASS. The Senator is mistaken in a point of fact.

Mr. JONES. If he had constitutional difficulties I bow to them.

Mr. CASS. I did not receive Kosuth.

Mr. JONES. Was not the Senator a member of the committee?

Mr. CASS. I was; but I was not present at the reception of Kosuth.

Mr. JONES. Then the Senator was deficient in performing his duty.

Mr. CASS. The resolution did not require me to be there. It was a volunteer act on the part of the other two gentlemen of the committee. I was busy at the time.

Mr. JONES. In the debate on this question it was stated by a member of the committee that they had received him. He did not say whether all the committee were present; but the Senator from New York stated distinctly to the Senate that the committee had received Kosuth and conveyed him to Brown's Hotel, there to be entertained, great, mighty, and powerful as it is, and as I hope it may continue to be, would establish the inviolability of the law of nations?

But the Senator says that, if it does no other good, it will strengthen the purposes of the friends of freedom in other nations. God knows that if I could strengthen the heart of one solitary votary of liberty throughout the world, I would gladly do so. How would you strengthen the hearts and engage the hopes of the down-trodden, oppressed of the earth, by a protest against the injustice and ingratitude of other Powers exercised towards them, and at the same time accompany that protest with an assurance that you do not mean to have any fuss about it; that you do not mean to fight about it; and that you simply mean to tell them that they are a great set of scoundrels, and cruel, and oppressive, and that is all that we mean? If you want to carry consolation to the heart of the oppressed, if you want to nerve them for the conflict, tell them that they are right—tell them to trust in God, and the mighty spirit of liberty, and that we will stand by them, and help them to fight the battles of freedom. Do you not think that that would help them a little more than this mere protest, with a protocol attached that you do not mean to fight about it?

Liberty! Why the Senator talks largely about liberty throughout the world. I do not know whether he means to extend that remark throughout all our borders or not. If he does, there is something to stop me. I go for liberty, but I go for that sort of liberty which the constitution recognises, and when broad sweep is made for liberty throughout the world, and for free and perfect equality, I enter a protest just there; a protest which I shall maintain at all hazards and to the last extremity if forced upon me.

I can assure the Senator from Michigan that it was not my purpose to have assailed him unjustly. I simply desired to do him justice, and for aught I can tell that is the very last thing he wants to do. This was my purpose, nothing more. I have not set down, aught in malice, nor aught extenuated. I meant no personal unkindness or disrespect to any body. I meant to speak plainly, frankly, and fearlessly, as I shall ever do, acknowledging my proper responsibilities to myself as a gentleman, to you the presiding officer, and to every Senator, with whom I hope to entertain relations of personal kindness and respect. When the time comes that I shall be ashamed or afraid to declare my sentiments here, when I believe those sentiments to be conducive to the public interests, I shall throw down the commission with which I have been honored, and leave this seat to be filled by some more honorable person.

The Senator says that I do him injustice when I talk about sympathy being delayed so long. Why, I am sure he could not have listened to my speech, for I applied not one single, solitary remark of that to him. My remarks on that subject were applied alone to the Senator from New York, for, although a very young man, and certainly very unaccustomed to conflicts of this sort, particularly with one so distinguished as the Senator from Michigan, I have learned one thing, never to make an assault unless I know that I can back it. I know very well that that Senator has offered the resolution to which he refers. I have read it, and I have read his speech on the subject, and I am very happy that the Senator has given me an opportunity to speak of that resolution. It was not directed in favor of Hungary against Russia, but was simply a resolution of inquiry to know whether it was not proper and expedient to discontinue our diplomatic relations with Austria. Then we heard very little of that boundless sympathy that seems to fill and heave the bosoms of Senators. Now, he inveighs strongly against Austria, and he did at that time, but that was after the conflict had ended. The time for the struggle had passed away. When the mighty struggle was going on, while

Hungary was bleeding at every pore, when she was oppressed in all her borders; and when the hordes were upon her, why was not that voice heard then? To come afterwards and offer a resolution to discontinue diplomatic relations with Austria was a very poor consolation to Hungary when she had fought and bled, and was then in chains and suffering. If sympathy avails anything, it is when we are suffering. If succor is to be tendered, let it come when we are fighting, and not when we have fallen. That is the point I make.

I did not say one word on that subject in relation to the Senator from Michigan. My remarks in relation to it were addressed to the Senator from New York. But he says there are several reasons why we should adopt his resolution, and protest which it contains. What are they? I will not detain the Senate by reciting them all. I wish had time to investigate them very briefly. He says wants our protest on record. Well, suppose you put it on record, what does it amount to?

Mr. HALE. No, sir there was no vote taken.

Mr. CASS. If there was not a vote taken, it was because it was evident that a majority of the Senate were not in favor of the resolution.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed.

A letter-writer for the New York Evening Post, just after the defeat of Mr. Van Buren in 1840, used the following language, which was quoted by the Richmond Enquirer:

"The South having thrown herself into the embraces of the Whigs and anti-slavery party of the North, must hereafter take care of herself. With what propriety can it ask the Democracy of the North to make further sacrifices to promote her interests? Let her look to her Whig friends, depend upon her alliances, and ask nothing more."

Commenting to this, the Richmond Republican draws the following conclusion:

"How different the life of MILLARD FILLMORE from that of MARTIN VAN BUREN! The latter came into power under the auspices of the Southern Democracy, as a 'Northern man with Southern principles.' He has proved himself to be politically a traitor, and personally without principles of any kind. The former came into power, advocated by the Whigs of the Union as a northern man with American principles, but denounced by the Southern Democracy as an Abolitionist of the darkest dye."

Upon this matter, there is a perfect coincidence of views between Mr. Rantoul, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, the one representing the Free-soil Democrats of the North and the other the Southern rights men. Both believe that the Constitutional provision in regard to fugitive slaves is to be carried into effect, if at all, by State and not by Federal legislation.

This was not the view of the men in

Congress that passed the fugitive act of 1793, many of whom had taken part in the adoption of the Constitution and may certainly be supposed to have understood something as to its provisions.

Not a single member of the Congress of 1793 objected to the fugitive act of that year on any such ground as that the power of rendering efficacious the constitutional provision for the restoration of fugitive slaves did not belong to Congress.

So the Democrats of this day pretend to know a great deal more about the Constitution than the men knew who made it.

The Congress of '93 decided, by the passage of the fugitive law, that the constitutional provision was to be made efficacious by federal legislation, and the courts and legislatures of the Union

have acquiesced in the view for nearly sixty years, and to all this authority is superadded the solemn decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court has decided that Congress has the exclusive power of passing the laws necessary to the carrying out of the provision of the Constitution in regard to fugitive slaves. The matter therefore may, in spite of the opinions of such men as Rantoul and Rhett, be regarded as a settled one.

SEPARATION.—Several weeks since, an intimation was given by the city press relative to a crime which had been committed in the vicinity of Chicago, and which at the time, in order to promote the detection of the villain, it was thought proper not to publish, as the officers were then in this city in pursuit of the criminal. As yet, nothing has been heard concerning him or his whereabouts, and it is no longer necessary to conceal the facts.

It seems that a man by the name of Albert Brinn, who was the proprietor of a small tavern in Chippewa county, Ill., had two young girls living with him, and whom he had repeatedly tried to seduce, but in vain. At length he fully accomplished his hellish purpose.

One evening, after the girls had retired to their bed, he ran into their room, pretending that some one was after him, and begged to be taken in their bed, the better for his safety. His confiding victims, never suspecting his designs, generously yielded to protect him from what they really conceived personal harm or danger. Shortly after an accomplice entered, who boldly charged the girls with criminality, and then retired. From this curse Blinn acted, and represented to them that their character would be blasted anyhow, and taking advantage of their condition, excited by fear, accomplished his purpose. Some time after, one of them became *enciente* and Blinn, for the purpose of abortion, administered to her a drug from the effects of which she died, and for which he was arrested. At the time he attempted to make his escape, and in the effort received a dangerous wound in the back from a pistol in the hands of the sheriff. Afterwards, while under medical treatment, and not being sufficiently guarded, he contrived to make his escape, and though badly wounded, was known to have arrived in this city. He was closely pursued here by officers, but we are sorry to add, nothing has turned up in regard to him, and it is to be feared that the double-eyed villain has effectually made good his escape.—*St. Louis Times, 20th.*

On Sunday night the dry goods store of Blackburn & Smith, at Frankfort, was burglariously entered and robbed of \$500 in money.

On Tuesday, in the same place, \$90 was stolen from Mr. Pifer's residence.

Governor French of Illinois has called an extra session of the Legislature of that State, to meet at the capitol on the first Monday in June.

Mr. CASS. I did.

Mr. HALE. Well, I have some recollection of that resolution. I felt some interest in it at the time and I think the honorable Senator will examine the matter he will find that he is mistaken.

On the 15th of December, 1849, at the commencement of that session, the honorable Senator introduced his resolution in relation to suspending diplomatic relations with Austria.

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From the Louisville Journal.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AND THE CONSTITUTION.—In a debate in the U. S. House of Representatives on the 14th inst., Mr. Rantoul, of Mass., the leading Democratic member from that State, thus defined his position in regard to the recapture of fugitive slaves:

Mr. Rantoul handed to the reporter the following memorandum of the reply which he wished to make, when he was prevented by the enforcement of the rules:

On Monday, the 12th of April, the seventh anniversary of the birth of Henry Clay, was celebrated in New York by a grand festival at the Apollo Rooms.

The Hall was admirably decorated with flags and banners. Back of the President's chair was a bust of Clay, enclosed in a heart of evergreen, and with the inscription below—I know no North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but my country.

Hon. Joseph L. White presided.

At a quarter past eight, the company, numbering about 600, entered the room and sat down to a sumptuous dinner.—Five tables were laid the full length of the Hall, and one at the head of the room upon a dais for the invited guests, among whom were ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee, Hon. Presley Ewing, of Kentucky, N. B. Blunt, Esq., Willis Hall, Esq., Rev. E. H. Chapin, Col. Peyton and Col. Pryers.

Rev. E. H. Chapin said grace.

After an hour had been spent in discussing the dinner, Mr. White, the chairman called the Meeting to order for the regular toasts. The first regular toast was—

1. The 12th of April, 1777.—The Birthday of a man who 'is not for a day, but for all time.'—Music—'Oft in the Still Night.'

This toast was received with twelve cheers—and was followed by the singing of an original song, by W. G. Mickle, Esq., in the chorus of which the whole company joined; the first verse of the song is as follows:

With joy we welcome back the spring,

It's sunny days, hours,

When 'Violins and Cedars' white,

Speak hope and faith in flowers.

But yet, by far more dear than all,

It's the day,

That gave to us, and to the world,

The loved one—HENRY CLAY.

Oh, Henry Clay, this is thy natal day,

To us more dear,

Each passing year,

Thou art far away.

The express says:—'We can give no idea of the enthusiastic warmth with which this spirited song was received.'

2.—The Man whose Birth makes this day glorious.—'He has outlived detraction; and disturbed by no dreams of ambition—removed from the storm of political conflict—animated by no desire but the good of his country, he still survives, the noble embodiment of Democratic Whig principles.'

'We might hail the as President with happier brow,  
But oh could we love thee more deeply than now!'

Music—'Here's to you Harry Clay.'

After the reading of the second regular toast, the following letter was read from the Hon. Henry Clay, amid the almost frantic enthusiasm of the audience:

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1752.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your friendly note inviting me to attend the celebration of my birth day, by the Clay Festival Association, on the 12th inst., in the city of New York. If there were that improvement in the condition of my health, on which you kindly congradulate me, it might have been possible for me to accept from him, in presents, a considerable sum of money. From that time to this, he has not failed to press his suit, and she has continued to accept various sums to the aggregate tune, it is said, of \$25,000. She came to St. Louis, and he followed, still urging his case. When she made her complaint before a Justice, the other day, she stated that being still refused, he had threatened to take her life in three days, and that subsequently he had actually intruded in her apartment, with what design she did not know. The gentleman was committed to jail, but subsequently taken out under a writ of habeas corpus.—*St. Louis Repub.*

CORRECT IT.—The paragraph going the rounds of the press, stating that the Whig members of the Legislature of New York had declared for Gen. Scott for the Presidency, by a vote of 50 for him to one of Mr. Fillmore, is not true in fact. There was a meeting called of those Whig members who were in favor of Mr. Fillmore of course did not attend. Were a similar meeting called of the friends of President Fillmore, we presume there would have been a unanimous vote. The people of New York have honored Mr. Fillmore, and are for him now, for the Presidency, maize all the attempts of the Free Soilers, and Seward Whigs to create an impression to the contrary. Their lying finds them out, and exposes their aims;

Shelby News

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR CHILDREN.—I once saw a preacher trying to teach the children that the soul would live after they were dead. They listened, but evidently did not understand it. He was too abstract. Snatching his watch from his pocket, he says, 'James, what is this I hold in my hand?'

'A watch, sir'—'a little clock,' says another.

'Do you all see it?'

'Yes, Sir.'

'How do you know it is a watch?'

'It ticks, Sir.'

'Very well, can any of you hear it tick? All listen now.'

—'Yes, Sir, we hear it.' He then took the case, and held the case in one hand, and the watch in the other.

'Now, children, which is the watch? you see there are two which look like watches?'

'The littlest one—in your right hand, Sir.'

'Very well; but how do you know that this is the watch.'

'Because it ticks.'

'Very well again; now I will lay the case aside put it away down in my hat. Now let us see if you can hear the watch tick?'

'Yes, Sir, we hear it!—exclaimed several voices.

'Well, the

# WEEKLY MESSENGER.

J. M. SHACKELFORD, EDITORS.  
S. V. ROWLAND,

RICHMOND, APRIL 30, 1852.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON.—We think our columns afford a better medium for advertising to profit than any country paper in the State. We have a circulation of near 800 copies, and in at least twenty-five counties in Kentucky.—Madison county, in which we are located, is the third largest in the State and about the fifth in wealth. We have in our county some 40 or 50 Dry Goods Stores, the most of which get their goods in Louisville and Cincinnati. Some 10 or 12 counties above us, in which we have a good circulation do the same.

Our terms by the year to those who advertise liberally are 20 percent lower than the published rates upon our first page.

S. H. PARVIN, No. 36 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, is our authorized agent for that city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

C. E. BAILY, Saddlery, &c. &c.

Hartford Insurance Company, Dr. S. T. NEWMAN, agent.

C. F. BURMAN, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

JAMES MARCH, House Furnishing goods Lexington, Ky.

Lottery.—P. M. PFEFFER, & Co., Cleaveland, Ohio.

One cent reward for Hardin Freeman, an apprentice to C. L. Fox, Esq.

— We have stretched out our columns this week, which we think adds to the appearance of our paper very much, and adds at least two columns more matter. The increasing demand upon our advertising columns justifies the addition made, and we hope to be compelled by the same reason to enlarge again before long. We still have room for a few more advertisements.

— We call especial attention to the advertisement of JAMES MARCH, in our columns to day. Mr. MARCH has long been in the furniture and house-furnishing business, and of course knows exactly what is adapted to the tastes and wants of all. He has confined his business to Pianos, and house-furnishing goods entirely; and we have no doubt his stock is large and complete. To our friends who visit Lexington for goods in his line, we advise by all means to call on him. He and his polite and gentlemanly salesman Mr. Snowden, will take great pleasure in showing you through his extensive stock.

— In another column will be found a well-timed and sensible paper from our friend "X," upon the construction of roads in the County of Madison, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

The importance of improving our roads is evident to all reasonable, thinking men in the community. Unless some improvement is made, our proud county will have to take her rank among the second-rate counties of the State, when nature has blessed her with all the necessary resources to occupy the position of the first county in the State in point of wealth and influence. If she does not stand first, it is the fault of her citizens, and they can complain of themselves only. If they prefer to hord their dollars and trudge through mud and mire, to making investments in internal improvements and building good roads, let them hug their dimes and amass fortunes, and the rising generation will construct good roads; but then it will set the county back twenty or thirty years.

We are rejoiced to hear that upon the east end of the Big Hill road, an effort is being made to get stock enough taken to begin the construction of a plank road from Richmond to the foot of the Big Hill, and that there has been a considerable amount subscribed. If the people living upon that road will only make a well-directed effort, there is no doubt they can get the requisite amount of stock taken to construct the road, and we hope they will make such an effort.

In some future number we will give our readers our views at length upon the improvement of the roads of our county.

— We have received from MESSRS. S. J. M. Sims, Jr., and J. W. CHADDOCK, Esq., their prospectus for publishing a new paper at Frankfort, Ky., to be called "The Frankfort Mirror." It is to be a weekly and devoted peculiarly to "fun, amusement and literature." The first No. is to appear about the first of May next. We wish them great success in their effort and hope that they may meet with a liberal patronage. We will take pleasure in forwarding a club of subscribers—call and see their prospectus.

— We received a letter from Hon. A. W. B. EDWARDS, GRAY, WM. T. W. and H. MARSHALL, for Congressional documents.

— The age in which we live is verily one of improvement and progress; improvement in the development of the beauties and benefits of science and the arts, and progress in the dissemination of agrarian sentiments in politics and the deleterious spread of dissipation, vice and crime. No age of the world has been so prolific of inventions as the present century. Science has marched forward with the tread of conqueror, and the arts have been almost miraculously perfected. Learning is being widely diffused, and intelligence is dispelling the darkness and gloom of superstition and ignorance. Whilst such rapid strides have been made in discoveries, there is yet a boundless field spread out for genius to explore and bring to light many hidden beauties. May the march of science still be onward and upward, and may its future advancements eclipse all that has yet been done in all past times, and may our land be emphatically the home of liberty, science and intelligence.

With the rapid march of science, it seems the propagation of agrarian sentiments in politics and the spread of dissipation, vice and crime has kept fully apace. In our own fair and free land, it is distressing to see the downward tendency of morals, and to witness how the young of the country are yielding themselves captives to every vicious habit, glorying rather it would seem in being votaries of dissipation to exemplars in morality and virtue. Our political men are becoming more and more debased, and an idea seems to have possessed many that the certain way to insure success in politics is to cater to the vulgar passions and weak caprices of the multitude, and degrade one's self into an advocate of any hobby that tickles the fancy of the "b'hoys," regardless of its probable effect upon our destiny as a nation, and "to watch the straws to see which way the wind blows," and then follow hard upon the chase, jumping at every step, urging on his followers by the clap-trap devices and silly tales of the demagogue; and, we regret to say that there is "more truth than poetry" in the story.

We really fear that the men who are now filling more offices of honor and profit under our government, than the patriotic and virtuous of the nation, and who are playing the demagogue successfully, care but little for the country, so they swim. Many of them are wild agrarians, who are carried away with every wind of doctrine, and were they not restrained by the true conservatives of the union, they would soon involve us in difficulties which might strand our noble ship of state. We trust, however, the check will be sufficient to sustain our country, and that many years of happiness, prosperity and freedom are in reserve for us.

— The St. Charles saloon and the carriage manufactory of Osborne & Co., in St. Louis, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning. Loss about \$5,000, which is mostly covered with insurance.

— Beaver Dam, in Ohio county, and Rose Hill, Laurel county, are the names of two post-offices recently established in this State by the Postmaster General.

— The Spring term of the Garrard Circuit Court will commence its session on Monday, the 10th proximo.

For the Weekly Messenger.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—

I remember to have read in the Louisville Journal about the beginning of the present year, an excellent article from the pen of Mr. Prentiss, written to enforce the duty of returning borrowed books; could I lay my hands on it I would ask you to reprint it, we cannot, and therefore propose in all earnestness to say a word or two on the subject.

"To lend a borrowed book is a breach of trust, and not to return it, is larceny." This pithy sentiment of Addison is true, and contains the whole matter in itself, and yet what a mass of infidelity to trusts, and of stealing is daily going on. Many seem to think that books like animals, *prae naturae*, or like (umbrellas?), are things in which no man can have a vested ownership, that they are an illegitimate race *populi fleti*. They are borrowed, read, thrown aside or reloaned, without a sense of obligation to return them being felt at all. After thus, libraries, which have been selected with great care and at round cost and for which the owners cherish warm affection, are mutilated and destroyed. Bad as this is with ordinary miscellaneous libraries, with those purely professional, the evil is worse.

The books of the lawyer, the physician, and, to less limited extent, of the preacher, are the instruments with which he is to achieve his victories, yes to earn his support; as truly so as the operative tools of the mechanic, or the farming tools of the husbandman, are their only stay and dependence. X.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE LOWLY.—Mr. Gideon Lee, said, late in life, "I remember, when I was a lad, living with my uncle, it was my business to feed and water the cows. And, many a time long before light in the morning, I was started off in the cold and snow, without shoes, to my work, and used to think it a luxury to warm my frozen feet on the spot just occupied by the animal I had aroused.

It taught me to reflect and consider possibilities; and I remember asking myself—is it not possible for me to benefit my condition?" Mr. Lee reflected to some purpose.

From a poor boy he became one of the wealthiest men in N. Y., and mayor of the city.

— There is not so poor a book in the world that would not be a prodigious effort, were it wrought out entirely by a single mind, without the aid of prior investigators.

— It is the highest duty, privilege, and pleasure for great men and whole-some women, to earn what they possess, work their own way through life, to be the architects of their own fortunes.—*Cleve. Herald.*

THE WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS, which reassembled in the Senate Chamber on the night of the 20th inst., was not characterized by harmony and discretion, in fact several whigs acted most outrageously, and for so doing deserve the contempt of all good and true whigs. Among the number who acted quite imprudently, rashly, was Hon. Humphry Marshall of this State, whose course we can not endorse. The difficulty seems to have arisen as to the platform our candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency are to plant themselves upon. We think in attempting to promulge a platform the Congressional caucus over-reached its authority, and most certainly acted indiscreetly. The Delegates who will compose the Whig National Convention are the proper persons to lay down our platform. They are sent there by whig State conventions, under resolutions which are to them a guide, and they are more likely to express the wishes of the whig party of the Union than the whig members of Congress, who have been removed from the people for several months. In short, the whig Congressional caucus should not have attempted to mark out a platform.

We fight for principles, and desire our candidates to plant themselves upon a platform of our doctrines, but we want that platform written out by the men who nominate our candidates. They and they alone are the proper persons to act in this matter; and we feel an abiding confidence that the men who have been selected as delegates to that body, will issue a platform upon which every good and true whig of this nation will feel proud to stand.

— We this week conclude the admirable speech of Hon. J. C. Jones, of Tennessee, on Intervention. Although the publication of it occupied a good deal of space in these several numbers of our paper, we do not deem it necessary to tender our readers an apology for assigning it a place in the columns of the Messenger, as the publication of speeches in which are so beautifully expressed sound, conservative doctrines, will have a happy effect to mould public sentiment in consonance with wise policy and good sense and prevent agrarianism from taking the land.

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MESSRS. EDITORS.—

I promised in my last communication to "repeat the dose," and if any of your readers discovered the article signed "X," and wondered who he was, they and they alone, are somewhat anxious to hear what he has to say about the construction of roads in Madison County. Were he to write all his opinions and all his views, you and they both would grow weary with the reading, and whether these opinions and views are worthy of attention, will appear by the interest manifest.

Are we to plough through the mud, stay at home, or be enabled to elect between good roads and home? Reader, does your business or pleasure require you to leave home? If so, do or not you prefer a good road in all seasons, to our ordinary dirt roads? You well know that eight months of the year, your business or pleasurable intercourse with the large proportion of the community, (I mean with all except your immediate neighborhood,) is cut off, because of the means of comfortable conveyance. A number of Farmers have told me that they are made almost reclusive on account of the condition of the roads, and yet they are as good as dirt roads usually are. The action of the weather, with its rains, freezes and thaws does now, and always will keep our dirt roads impassable from six to eight months in the year.

Are the business men of the country and town willing to undergo the labor of such travel, or to risk the greater probability of non-intercourse? The fact is that the condition of our roads during the winter and spring amounts almost to a prohibition of intercourse, and unless some speedy arrangement be made to obviate this difficulty, the result will be a narrow, contracted and unimportant trade between these two great divisions of the community. Who is to be the loser by the construction of turnpikes? The Farmer? If the road runs within one to six miles of his land or of his residence, leaving him to travel from one to ten miles after reaching it, he makes the trip quicker and easier than he could in the old way. Will not his land increase in value much above the relative tax or subscription he may pay? Look at the fact. We have but the one turnpike in this county. The intrinsic value of lands on that road before the turnpike was built, as an average, did not exceed \$10 per acre.—Since the building of the road not an acre bordering upon it can be bought for \$10, or I would venture to say, for less than double that sum, whilst the larger portion of it is worth from \$40 to \$70. Why is this? The land is not naturally any better than several other portions of the county, but the facilities for travel have created a business intercourse through the entire region over which the road runs, that has concentrated capital and labor upon it, and thereby developed its resources. The fact is that the lands adjacent the turnpike (I speak of them as a class,) are well fenced and well cultivated, and this is more than can be said of lands on any other roads. What is the reason for this state of things? The making a good permanent road is the only reason. If you want better fields and pastures, better fences and houses, better farming and husbandry, create travel through your neighborhood, and you will reap the result, and if your fences, fields, pastures and houses are all in good condition and repair, and your farm in the vicinity of a business highway, are not your lands worth more? Will they not sell more readily and for a higher price than they now command, and in the event your lands are not for sale, their value, nevertheless, is enhanced, and the owner is worth that much the more, and besides a quicker and better market is had for grain and stock.

The farm contiguous to a turnpike, if by force of circumstances, it should be thrown into market, commands more competition and a heavier price than the one remote from business and active trade, uncultivated in a degree, though the quality of soil of both may be equal. Such is the natural condition of things, and such the inevitable result. The advantages derived from turnpikes to other branches of industry, I reserve for another article.

IN SPEECHES OF CONGRESS AS AT PRESENT CONSTITUTED, WE ARE FAR FROM SAYING THAT THERE IS NO GREAT TALENT AND NO COMPREHENSIVE PATRIOTISM AMONG THE MEMBERS. THERE ARE SEVERAL GENTLEMEN IN THE SENATE, AND A FEW, A VERY FEW IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WHO ARE EMINENTLY WORTHY OF THE ADMIRATION AND RESPECT OF THE COUNTRY. BUT THE MAJORITY IN BOTH HOUSES IS COMPOSED OF MEN OF WEAK MINDS AND NARROW SOULS, TOO MANY OF WHOM HAVE NOT EVEN MORAL FIBERS. OCCASIONALLY, SPEECHES ARE MADE THAT WOULD HAVE COMMENDED ATTENTION IN ANY OF THE FORMER CONGRESSES. BUT THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE SPEECHES THAT ARE MADE ARE NOT SUPERIOR TO THAT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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Fire on Saturday Night—Heavy Loss.—Between 11 and 12 Saturday night a fire broke out in the back cellar of Burnet's extensive House Furnishing Ware-room, and was not extinguished until the whole inside of the building and its contents were a heap of ruins.

The loss of Mr. Burnet will—  
from the best information we could obtain—be between \$33,000, and \$25,000—insured for \$20,000, of which the greater part falls upon Hartford and other foreign offices.

The building is the property of Mr. Sampson, (of the firm of Sampson & Lindsey, we believe) but as it was old and ill constructed, the loss will not be very great.

The adjoining buildings were uninjured. Although for a time the interior of Shillito's establishment was densely filled with smoke, no damage was done to the building or goods, as between the rooms there is a heavy double wall.

*Cin. Gazette.*

**Weekly Review of the Markets.**  
Louisville, April 23.  
The provision market is much dull. Sales of 415 bbls ham in two lots at \$16.75, 70 bbls M. O. at \$16.75, and 45 bbls ham at \$15.50, cash. In bacon there was little done and it is difficult to give accurate quotations. We quote shoulder from store and pork-house 74¢, bacon ham 94¢, ribbed sides 94¢ and cleavers 104¢. There was some bacon in the market, but the shippers commanded 74¢-74¢ bacon 74¢ ribbed sides 94¢, and cleavers 104¢. In ham the only sale was 55 bbls on private terms, understood to be under the market. The market for all descriptions has a downward tendency. In flour, only light sales at \$33 35¢-60 from store, according to quality. A lot of crossed sold at \$2. Wh at 60.

Nothing important transpired in feed, corn, or oil.

The overflow of the river has lessened the demand for sugar. A sale of 18 lbs common at 4¢, and a sale of a few hds prime at 5¢. A sale of 50 bgs coffee at 19¢. Sales of 500 lbs plantation molasses in two equal lots at 30¢. Sales of a few sacs at 4¢.

Sales of raw whisky at 16¢-14¢.

Sales of 140 lbs tobacco—2 at \$2 and \$2 10¢.

35 lbs 50¢; 50 lbs 32 at \$3 35¢, 32 at \$3 05¢. 50 lbs 25¢; 50 lbs 34¢; 50 lbs 10¢; 50 lbs 25¢-25¢; 50 lbs 14 at \$3 00.

Freights to New Orleans 22¢ per hundred and 45¢-50¢ per bbl for pork. To Pittsburgh, pound freight 18¢, and 75¢-80 per bbl for molasses.

**New York, April 27.**

Flour—Fair demand for State and Western; market steady; sales 2,300 bbls domestic at \$4 12¢, for common State straight \$4 25¢-50¢; Ohio \$4 25 \$4 75 for mixed to fancy. Veal—Fair demand; sales 1,000 lbs. Corned—Dull; Southern prime 74¢-74¢. Bacon—Mixed 65¢-65¢. Western mixed 65¢-65¢. Pork—New mess \$13 87¢, old \$13 80, new prime \$16 87¢. Cut meat—No firm, better supply; mess \$10 53¢, prime \$6 87¢-25¢. Ham—Heavy, \$15 75¢-16 15¢. Cut meats—8¢ for hams, 8¢ for shoulders. Lard—Sales of 200 bbls good and 1,000 kegs at 40¢ 11¢. Whisky heavy and dulls sales 300 bbls prison at 21¢, cash.

**St. Louis, April 27.**

The market is dull. Flour—1,000 bbls, second brand, at \$3 25. Wheat 55¢-78¢. Corn is dull at 35¢-38¢; oats 29¢; barley, 8¢ good fair 37¢. Nothing done to-day in bacon and lard; lard in bbls and tapers \$1 50¢. Mess pork nominal, \$16 50¢. Sales of whisky at 15¢.

**CINCINNATI, April 27.**

Flour firm; sales 1,100 bbls at \$3 18-20. Whisky sales at 15¢. Bacon is dull under the usual market advances from New Orleans. Shoulders are offered at 74¢ and 94¢ for sides. Nothing done in pork or lard. Grincons are unchanged.

**Religious Notice.**

Rev. Mr. DRAIN, will preach in the Baptist Church in this place, on next Sabbath at 11 o'clock.

**AUGUST ELECTION.**

**For Judge of the Court of Appeals**  
JAMES SIMPSON. KENAN FARROW.

**For Sheriff.**

HOWARD KERLEY, JOHN W. DAVIS,  
G. B. F. BROADBENT, CORTEZ PARKE,  
JAMES W. STEVENS, JOHN N. NEWBY.

HUGH CAIN.

**ESTILL COUNTY.**

**For Clerk.**

WILLIAM P. CHILES.

**DAUGERREOTYPES.**

**J. M. SANDIFER,**

A according to arrangement, will leave Cincinnati in a few days, and all those who want perfect and life-like pictures, had better call soon at his room above the Store of Col-

W. Holloway, April 30.—16-31.

**PROTECTION.**

**FIRE, MARINE AND**

**INLAND INSURANCE,**

**BY**

**PROTECTION INSURANCE**

**COMPANY, OF**

**HARTFORD, CONN.**

The undersigned, Agent for this old and

responsible office, is always prepared to

issue Policies, upon approved risks, on favorable terms.

Dr. S. T. NEWMAN, Agent for Richmond and

Madison County, April 30.—16-1m.

**SPRING STOCK OF**

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

I AM now receiving my Spring and Summer

stock of Boots and Shoes, nearly all of

which have been made expressly for my retail trade.

I am also prepared to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Work of all kinds, which I

will warrant to be made in the most fashionable and workman like manner.

At the sign of the New Court House, in

Lexington. All persons are hereby warned

not to harbor or employ said Hiram Freeman, or trust him on my account in and way, as the

law will be put in force against all such.

April 30.—16-61.

**ONE CENT REWARD.**

R. ANAWAY from the subscriber about the

20th inst., Hiram Freeman an apprentice,

bound to me by the Madison County, Ky.

He is about 18 or 19 years of age, and

will be 20 in October. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Hiram Freeman to any farm, nine miles from Richmond, on the turnpike road to Lexington. All persons are hereby warned

not to harbor or employ said Hiram Freeman,

or trust him on my account in and way, as the

law will be put in force against all such.

April 30.—16-31.

**CHARLES L. FOX.**

**RE-OPENED**

A large Stock of

**PIANOS, CARPETS,**

And every description of

**House Furnishing Goods.**

JAMES MARCH would inform his friends and house-keepers generally, that he is now receiving the largest STOCK OF GOODS in the above line, ever brought to this

**NOT AT HIS OLD STAND**

But next door to Butler's Corner, an Main street, where the stock of goods much too large for the capacity of the building.

**Great Bargains** may be expected,

as we are compelled to reduce the stock to make

room for the Editor's private use.

April 30.—15-1.

*New York Express 9th*

**FORGERY.**—We understand that a forged draft, amounting to about one thousand dollars, was presented and cashed at the Bank of Kentucky a day or two ago, purposed to have been signed by W. B. Hamilton & Co., provision merchants on Market street. The forgery is believed to have been perpetrated by the same individual who committed several forgeries at Cincinnati a few days ago. He also made an attempt to forge the names of Grey & Brown. The forger left for parts unknown.

*Lou. Jour.*

**COMMERCIAL.**

**THE QUEEN OF LOVE**

**SAT** reclining in unrolled beauty, at the foot

**of Mount Olympus, and with the**

**golden** Tresses the dimpled cheeks of the

**Boy Adonis**, as in the luxuriant solitude of

**nature**, she pressed on his soft lips her burning

**kisses** of love; heedless alike of the foolish

**timidity** of the bacchanalian orgies of the

**immortal Jove**, as around the Circles of the

**Gods** he passed from hand to hand.

**GOLDEN NECTAR CUP.**

The enchanting Venus, woman like, sees only the laughing eyes of her inexperienced and

**simple** lover, and revelling in the maddening

**visions** that she ravishes from his rosy lips, she

**implies** the

**THE BEAUTIFUL BOY OF MYRAH**

**in** the tender accents of gushing affection, to

**abandon** the pleasures of the chase, for the

**intoxicating** joys of woman's love. With what

**rapturous** delight would the

**LOVELY DAUGHTER OF JOVE**

have looked upon the Revealed Beauty of the

**DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES**

**FOR MAY, 1852.**

For never were schemes more insidious than those presented to the notice of a discerning

**and** the reader holds his peculiar position of very little

**importance**, who now pauses moment to

**read** the

**MAIL** in

**the** **DELTA** **STATE** **LOTTERIES**

**FOR MAY, 1852.**

WE are sure that the

**DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES**

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**FOR MAY, 1852.**

From Graham's Magazine for May.]

In the tropical seas.  
There's a beautiful isle,  
Where storms never darken  
The sunlight's soft smile.  
There the hymn of the breeze  
And the hymn of the stream  
Are mingled in a song,  
Like a sweet sound in a dream.  
There the song-birds at morn  
From the thick shadows start,  
Like musical thoughts  
From the poet's full heart.  
There the song-birds at noon  
Sing a strain of purest green,  
Like an exquisite dream.  
In the bosom unspoken.  
There the flowers hang like rainbows  
On wildwood and lea—  
O, say, will thou dwell  
In that sweet isle with me?

G. D. P.

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

APRIL, throughout a large portion of the country, is the busy month of horticulture. *Grafting* may be continued, especially of apples and pears, until the leaves begin to expand, if the scions have been cut in season and properly kept. Cherries and plums should have been done last month.

*Transplanting* may be continued as long as trees may be obtained in good order. It often happens that persons residing in the south and west can not obtain their trees from the north until the planting season is past with them; but as long as the trees to be planted are in a dormant state, planting is safe. We plant trees successfully here as late as June, when they have been retarded by being kept out of the ground a long time, when imported. The month of May is the best time in the year to plant evergreens.

*Dahlias*, and all bedding plants, are best put out about the latter end of May; all danger of frosts is then over, and vegetation proceeds rapidly and safely. We do quite as well with dahlias put out in June; they come into bloom at a favorable time, when the hottest weather is over. We intend to give a few hints on their management next month.

*Annual Flower Seeds*, where to be sown in the open border, should not be done until the weather is steadily fine, and the ground dry and warm. The soil should be made as fine as possible, as the seeds are generally small and the plants delicate. The covering is an important point; it should be very light and even. A very thin coat of fine moss aids in preserving a uniform degree of heat and moisture. Transplanting annuals, either from hot beds or from the open border, should if possible be done on a moist or cloudy day; and if the sun comes out strong immediately, a slight shade should be given. In cases of drought, watering should be well attended to. Where seed beds are watered, finely pierced rose should be put on the spout of the watering pot, that the water may fall like a gentle rain, and not disturb the earth or seeds.

*Lawns, Edgings, Walks, &c.*, will require a dressing. A little attention now to existing defects will give satisfaction during the whole season. Ornamental shrubs or trees requiring a slight pruning to put them in good shape should receive it now; and all climbing roses, and other plants, be neatly adjusted on their supports.

*The Kitchen Garden*, if looked to for a constant and liberal supply of vegetables, must receive due attention. It happens frequently with the farmer, that his kitchen garden is neglected until the press of farm work is over, and then it can only yield few of the common vegetables about mid-summer.—How cheap the Farmer can have *radishes*, *lettuce*, *green peas*, *beans*, *aspargus*, *cabbages*, *cauliflower*, and the other luxuries that people in the city get so poor and pay so dearly for. Begin now; take the warmest and driest border facing south for your early crops. *Lettuce*, *peas*, *beans*, *potatoes*, &c., can be planted any moment; and may have been long ago. Plant few at a time, and keep up the succession. Such articles as *radishes*, *lettuce*, and *green peas*, may be on the table all summer, if desired. It would certainly pay every farmer who has a large family, to keep one man most of the time in the garden; unless during laying and harvesting, when he might turn out. There is economy, to say nothing of the comfort, in keeping the table well supplied from the garden. *Burke's* book on the "Kitchen Garden" will be a great aid to those who do not keep a garden.

Before closing our brief chapter of hints, intended merely to refresh the memory, we must say a word about *liquid manure*. This should be considered as an indispensable article in every garden. The drainage of the stables may be saved, or the liquid may be made in a barrel or tank with rain water and manure. All growing crops in the kitchen garden should be freely supplied two or three times a week; it forces their growth, and makes them tender and succulent. Strawberries, just after the fruit is set and until it begins to ripen, will be greatly benefited by an application two or three times a week. The great advantage of liquid manure, and what makes it act upon plants like a "charm," is that it is in a fit state to be immediately appropriated by them. Solid manures have to remain in the ground long enough to be dissolved.

*Insects* require constant watching.—*Caterpillars* on the apple trees; the *curculio* on the plums, apricots, and nectarines; the *aphis* on the foliage of various kinds of trees; the *peach worm*, or *borer*, and the various other insects that prey on trees and plants; come joining.

forth at their appointed time; and to repel them promptly must be as much the business of the cultivation now, as to sow his seeds or plant his trees.

**CURRENT BUSSES.**—Having noticed that currant bushes may as well be made trees as shrubs, I have concluded to tell you I have seen it done. In the Spring of 1831 my father commenced a garden, and among other things set cuttings for currant bushes. I determined to make an experiment on one of these cuttings; and as soon as it grew I pinched off all the leaves except the top tuft, which I let grow. The cutting was about 14 inches high, and during the Summer the sprout from the top of this grew perhaps 10 inches. The next Spring I pinched off all the leaves to about half way up to the first year's growth, so as to leave the lowest limb about three feet from the ground, it branched well and became a nice little dwarf tree. When it came to bear fruit it was more productive than any bush in the garden, and the fruit larger; it was less infested by spiders and any other insects; hence should not pick off the fruit; and weeds were more easily kept from about the roots, and it was an ornament instead of a blemish.

*Michigan Farmer.*

**WILLOWS.**—There are \$5,000,000 worth of willows imported into this country every year from Belgium and France, for making baskets, and for other purposes. They sell for \$125 per ton, and the demand is greatly increasing, and is now much greater than the supply, as in Belgium, but need low, swampy land, that is fit for nothing else. In planting the first time, all that is necessary is to stick the cuttings into the soil in the spring. The next fall the first year's shoots should be cut down; and the next year they will come out thick and strong, and yield an abundant and most profitable crop. The common English willow, or osier, is the best variety for baskets.

*Genesee Farmer.*

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*Genesee Farmer.*

**COLORS IN LADIES' DRESSES.**—Incongruity may be frequently observed in the adoption of colors without reference to their accordance with the complexion or stature of the wearer. We continually see a light blue bonnet and flowers surrounding a sallow countenance, or a pink opposed to one of a glowing red; a pale complexion associated with a canary or lemon yellow, or one of delicately red and white rendered almost colorless by the vicinity of deep red. Now, if the lady with the sallow complexion had worn a transparent white bonnet; or if the lady with the glowing red complexion had lowered it by means of a bonnet of a deeper color; if the pale lady had improved the cadaverous hue of her countenance by surrounding it with pale green, which, by contrast, would have suffused it with a delicate pink hue; or had the face

whose red and white,

Nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on, been arrayed in a light blue, or light green, or in a transparent white bonnet, with blue or pink flowers on the inside—how different, and how much more agreeable, would have been the impression on the spectator! How frequently, again, do we see the dimensions of a tall and embonpoint figure magnified to almost Brobdingnagian proportions by a white dress, or a small woman reduced to Lilliputian size by a black dress? Now, as the optical effect of white is to enlarge objects, and that of black to diminish them, if the large woman had been dressed in black, and the small woman in white, the apparent size of each would have approached the ordinary stature, and the former would not have appeared a giantess and the latter a dwarf.

*Mrs. Merrifield in Art-Journal.*

**ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS**, where to be sown in the open border, should not be done until the weather is steadily fine, and the ground dry and warm. The soil should be made as fine as possible, as the seeds are generally small and the plants delicate. The covering is an important point; it should be very light and even. A very thin coat of fine moss aids in preserving a uniform degree of heat and moisture. Transplanting annuals, either from hot beds or from the open border, should if possible be done on a moist or cloudy day; and if the sun comes out strong immediately, a slight shade should be given. In cases of drought, watering should be well attended to. Where seed beds are watered, finely pierced rose should be put on the spout of the watering pot, that the water may fall like a gentle rain, and not disturb the earth or seeds.

*Mrs. Merrifield in Art-Journal.*

**LAWS, ETC.**—On Wednesday night last, about midnight, Mr. Wm. Leadom, a young man, committed suicide at Elizabethtown, by blowing his brains out with a pistol. The ball entered his mouth and passed upward, in the direction of his left eye, penetrating the brain. He was a brother to Mr. S. V. Leadom, who also committed suicide at the same place in December or January last. No cause is assigned. It is supposed that he was laboring under partial derangement at the time. He had no family, about forty-five years of age, and was a most respectable and worthy citizen and in good circumstances.—*Lou. Jour.*

**ABOLITION EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA.**—There is considerable excitement in Grayson county, Va., growing out of the doings of Abolitionists. The citizens have held a meeting and called upon the committees of vigilance for increased activity in ferreting out all persons connected with Abolitionism in the county, and offering a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension and delivery of one Jonathan Roberts to any one of the committees of vigilance. The clerk of the county court (which tribunal we presume opposed the doings of the populace) tendered his resignation on the first day of the term, and Judge Brown being unable to find a person to accept the office, was compelled to adjourn the court until the next term.—*Lou. Jour.*

**ESTILL HOUSE, RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, BY JOHN P. GUM.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER** has taken charge of the continuous Tavern House, in Irvine, Estill county, Ky., recently occupied by Mrs. Parks, who has given up the house to accommodate all who may favor him with an address.

His whole attention will be devoted exclusively to his house, and he hopes by close attention to business to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage. JOHN P. GUM. IRVINE, Ky., Feb. 20—6-4.

**DR. T. M. MILLER.**

**OILS, TALLOW GREASE, AND OXIO MINERAL PAINT.**

**300 BARRELS MACHINERY OIL.**—Price 75 cts. per gallon. 2500 GALLONS Machinery Oil, in casks of various sizes, at 75 cents per gallon.

200 Barrels Boiled Paint Oil. Price 75 cts. per gallon.

2000 gallons do do do 55 do per gallon, in casks of various sizes.

350 Barrels Tanners' Oil. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 60 cents per gallon.

1500 Gallons in Casks of various sizes. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 60 cents per gallon.

50 Tons Tallow Grease for Heavy Bearings, and Other Machinery, in Casks or Casks, of various consistencies required. Price 6 cents per lb.

150 Tons Ohio Mineral Paint, in Barrels, at the lowest market price.

Machinery Oil, warranted not to chill in the coldest weather, and considered by those using it equal to Sperm Oil.

Pearl Oil, equal to Linseed Oil, either than from the market.

I am constantly receiving large supplies of the above named articles, and my motto is, "Small profits and quick returns."

**B. F. BOND,** 56 Water Street, (under the Pearl St. House), NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 19—10-6.

**A CARD.**

**DR. S. T. NEWMAN,**

**W**ILL inform his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the practice of Medicine, and will attend to calls in town or country. During the day he may be found at his Drug Store, and at night at his residence.

CHRISTOPHER HARRIS, PRACTISING JUDGE, M. C. C.

MARCH 5—8-4.

**MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.**—At Floyd's Fork Jefferson county, on the 15th, by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Thomas STAFFORD was married to POLLY GOEDEN.

The bride is 19, and the bridegroom 77 years of age. He weighs some 300 pounds, and is as fat as scarcely to be able to walk when in bed raised himself, or turns over by means of pulleys fastened to the ceiling. He came to the city in a wagon to procure the license, and on his return was met by the young bride at Sim Lewis', at the forks of the road, where the person joined them, and the ceremony was performed in the wagon, and they rode home together rejoicing.

**NOTICE.**

The partnership heretofore existing between

Ezekiel H. FIELD & Wm. HOLLOWAY,

has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Persons whose accounts were due the firm on the 1st of October, will please call immediately and pay their debts by note, as it is important to close up this old business. The business will be continued as far as by Wm. Holloway.

Feb. 20—6-4.

**NOTICE.**

The partnership heretofore existing between

John H. FIELD & Wm. HOLLOWAY,

has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Persons whose accounts were due the firm on the 1st of October, will please call immediately and pay their debts by note, as it is important to close up this old business. The business will be continued as far as by Wm. Holloway.

Feb. 20—6-4.

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Feb. 20—6-4.</p